

Permit Fact Sheet

General Information

Permit Number:	WI-0036552-06-0	
Permittee Name:	Maple Grove Estates Sanitary District	
Address:	W4263 Ceresa Drive	
City/State/Zip:	West Salem WI 54669	
Discharge Location:	NE ¼ of SW ¼ of Section 8, T16N–R6W (Lat: 43.87694° N / Lon: 91.12262° W)	
Receiving Water:	Wetland tributary to Pleasant Valley Creek in the Lower La Crosse River Watershed of the Bad Axe – La Crosse Rivers Basin located in La Crosse County	
Stream Flow (Q _{7,10}):	0 cfs	
Stream Classification:	Limited Forage Fish Community, Non-public Water Supply	
Design Flow(s)	Annual Average	0.035 MGD
Significant Industrial Loading?	None	
Operator at Proper Grade?	Yes. This is a Basic Facility with required subclasses: A1 – Suspended Growth Process, B – Solids Separation and C – Biological Solids/Sludges. One operator fully certified. At least one operator must be certified in Subclass SS – Sanitary Sewage Collection System by the end of the permit term.	

Facility Description

This facility is an activated sludge aeration system with an annual average design flow of 0.035 MGD, and an actual annual average flow of 0.009 MGD over the past three years. The waste is domestic and comes from the area condominiums and homes. The Maple Grove Country Club and golf course was closed in September 2013. In 2018, the club reopened on a limited basis as a venue for celebrations. The plant was built in 1992 and is currently operating below capacity. When needed, excess sludge is hauled to the West Salem Wastewater Treatment Facility.

Sample Point Number	Discharge Flow, Units, and Averaging Period	Sample Point Location, Waste Type/sample Contents and Treatment Description (as applicable)
701	0.009 MGD (Ann. Avg. June 2017– May 2020)	Representative influent samples shall be collected from the influent trough after comminutor and flume.
001	N/A Effluent Flow Not Measured	Representative effluent samples shall be collected after final clarification.
002	3.3 dry US tons (Application)	Representative composite liquid sludge samples shall be collected annually from the aerobic digester prior to hauling. Sludge samples shall be collected prior to hauling and test results shall be reported on Form 3400-49 ‘Waste Characteristics Report’. Hauled sludge reports shall be submitted on Form 3400-52 ‘Other Methods of Disposal or Distribution Report’ following each year that the sludge is hauled.

SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION - Overall

	Compliance	Comments
Discharge Limits	Yes	Yes, the WWTF is considered in substantial compliance. The plant was not designed to treat chlorides. The WWTF is meeting those limits for which it was designed to treat. The facility is in compliance with the current variance conditions. The department recognizes that the facility has work yet to accomplish by meeting the conditions of the upcoming 2020 chloride PMP.
Sampling/testing requirements	Yes	
Groundwater standards	N/A	
Reporting requirements	Yes	
Compliance schedules	Yes	
Other:	None	
Enforcement considerations	No	
In substantial compliance? Yes	Name: Julia A. Stephenson	Date: 07/10/2020

SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION- LAND APPLICATION

	Compliance	Comments
Discharge Limits	Yes	
Sampling/testing requirements	Yes	
Groundwater standards	N/A	
Reporting requirements	Yes	
Compliance schedules	N/A	
Other:	N/A	
Enforcement considerations	None	
In substantial compliance? Yes	Name: Leanne Hinke	Date: 06/19/2020

1 Influent - Proposed Monitoring

Sample Point Number: 701- PRIOR TO AERATION BASIN

Monitoring Requirements and Limitations					
Parameter	Limit Type	Limit and Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
Flow Rate		MGD	Continuous	Continuous	
BOD ₅ , Total		mg/L	2/Week	24-Hr Flow	

Monitoring Requirements and Limitations					
Parameter	Limit Type	Limit and Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
				Prop Comp	
Suspended Solids, Total		mg/L	2/Week	24-Hr Flow Prop Comp	

Changes from Previous Permit:

None.

Explanation of Limits and Monitoring Requirements

Typical influent monitoring parameters and frequencies for minor municipal plants of this size. Tracking of BOD₅, and Suspended Solids are required for percent removal requirements found in s. NR 210.05, Wis. Adm. Code and in the Standard Requirements section of the permit.

2 Surface Water - Proposed Monitoring and Limitations

Sample Point Number: 001- PRIOR TO TRIB OF PL VALLEY CR

Monitoring Requirements and Limitations					
Parameter	Limit Type	Limit and Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
BOD ₅ , Total	Weekly Avg	30 mg/L	2/Week	24-Hr Flow Prop Comp	
BOD ₅ , Total	Monthly Avg	15 mg/L	2/Week	24-Hr Flow Prop Comp	
Suspended Solids, Total	Weekly Avg	30 mg/L	2/Week	24-Hr Flow Prop Comp	
Suspended Solids, Total	Monthly Avg	20 mg/L	2/Week	24-Hr Flow Prop Comp	
Dissolved Oxygen	Daily Min	4.0 mg/L	2/Week	Grab	
pH Field	Daily Min	6.0 su	2/Week	Grab	
pH Field	Daily Max	9.0 su	2/Week	Grab	
Nitrogen, Ammonia Variable Limit		mg/L	2/Week	See Table	Using the daily effluent pH result, look up the daily maximum Nitrogen, Ammonia Variable Limit from the pH dependent table at subsection 2.2.1.2 in the permit. Report the variable limit in the Nitrogen, Ammonia Variable Limit column of the eDMR.

Monitoring Requirements and Limitations					
Parameter	Limit Type	Limit and Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
Nitrogen, Ammonia (NH ₃ -N) Total	Daily Maximum - Variable	mg/L	2/Week	24-Hr Flow Prop Comp	Report the daily ammonia result in the Nitrogen, Ammonia (NH ₃ -N) Total column of the eDMR. Compare to the Nitrogen, Ammonia Variable Limit to determine compliance.
Nitrogen, Ammonia (NH ₃ -N) Total	Weekly Avg	13 mg/L	2/Week	24-Hr Flow Prop Comp	Limit in effect May through September annually.
Nitrogen, Ammonia (NH ₃ -N) Total	Weekly Avg	40 mg/L	2/Week	24-Hr Flow Prop Comp	Limit in effect October through April annually.
Nitrogen, Ammonia (NH ₃ -N) Total	Monthly Avg	5.0 mg/L	2/Week	24-Hr Flow Prop Comp	Limit in effect May through September annually.
Nitrogen, Ammonia (NH ₃ -N) Total	Monthly Avg	16 mg/L	2/Week	24-Hr Flow Prop Comp	Limit in effect October through April annually.
Chloride	Daily Max	1,015 mg/L	4/Month	24-Hr Flow Prop Comp	This is an interim limit. Sampling shall be done on four consecutive days one week each month. See subsections 2.2.1.3 in the permit for Chloride Variance information and 4.1 below for the Chloride Target Value schedule.
Chloride	Weekly Avg	576 mg/L	4/Month	24-Hr Flow Prop Comp	This is an interim limit. See subsections 2.2.1.3 in the permit and 4.1 below for more information.
Chloride		lbs/day	4/Month	Calculated	Calculate the daily mass discharge of chloride in lbs/day on the same days chloride sampling occurs. Daily mass (lbs/day) = daily concentration (mg/L) x daily flow (MGD) x 8.34.
Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl		mg/L	See Listed Qtr(s)	24-Hr Flow Prop Comp	Annual in rotating quarters. See subsection 2.2.1.4 in the permit for Nitrogen Series Monitoring requirements and testing schedule.

Monitoring Requirements and Limitations					
Parameter	Limit Type	Limit and Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
Nitrogen, Nitrite + Nitrate Total		mg/L	See Listed Qtr(s)	24-Hr Flow Prop Comp	Annual in rotating quarters. See subsection 2.2.1.4 in the permit for Nitrogen Series Monitoring requirements and testing schedule.
Nitrogen, Total		mg/L	See Listed Qtr(s)	Calculated	Annual in rotating quarters. See subsection 2.2.1.4 in the permit for Nitrogen Series Monitoring requirements and testing schedule. Total Nitrogen shall be calculated as the sum of reported values for Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen and Total Nitrite + Nitrate Nitrogen.

Changes from Previous Permit

The ammonia nitrogen variable daily maximum limits pH dependent table has been expanded to include limits throughout the allowable pH range (6.0 s.u. to 9.0 s.u.). A weekly average ammonia nitrogen limit of 40 mg/L effective October through April annually has been added. The sample frequency for chloride has been increased from monthly to 4/Month, which requires the permittee to take chloride samples on four consecutive days one week each month. The mass discharge of chloride must be calculated and reported on the same days chloride sampling occurs. Maple Grove Estates SD has requested a variance from the Acute and Chronic water quality standards for chloride. Interim limits of 576 mg/L as a weekly average (unchanged from the previous permit) and 1,015 mg/L as a daily maximum are proposed. This variance must be approved by the US EPA prior to being included in the permit. Temperature monitoring is no longer required. The permit now includes monitoring for Total Nitrogen parameters (Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen, Nitrite + Nitrate Nitrogen and Total Nitrogen) annually in rotating quarters throughout the permit term.

Explanation of Limits and Monitoring Requirements

Refer to the WQBEL memo for the detailed calculations, prepared by the Water Quality Bureau dated May 2, 2019 used for this reissuance.

Categorical Limits

BOD₅, Total Suspended Solids (TSS), pH and Dissolved Oxygen (DO) – Because the water quality criteria (WQC), reference effluent flow rates, and receiving water characteristics have not changed, limitations for these water quality characteristics were not evaluated and remain the same as in the current permit.

Disinfection – Maple Grove Estates Sanitary District is not required to disinfect its effluent because the discharge is to a variance stream (Limited Forage Fish).

Water Quality Based Limits and WET Requirements

Ammonia – Current acute and chronic ammonia toxicity criteria for the protection of aquatic life are included in Tables 2C and 4B of ch. NR 105, Wis. Adm. Code. Subchapter IV of ch. NR 106 establishes the procedure for calculating water quality based effluent limitations (WQBELs) for ammonia. Daily maximum ammonia limitations are based on acute

toxicity criteria, which are a function of the effluent pH and the receiving water classification. The most stringent calculated daily maximum (acute) limitation for Maple Grove is 8.9 mg/L, year-round. However, since daily maximum ammonia limitations vary with effluent pH the permit includes a table of daily maximum pH dependent variable ammonia limits that will apply based on different effluent pH values. Weekly average and monthly average ammonia limitations based on chronic toxicity criteria were evaluated. The calculated limitations for May through September are 13 mg/L as a weekly average and 5.0 mg/L as a monthly average and are unchanged from the previous permit term. The calculated monthly average limit for October through April is 16 mg/L, also unchanged from the previous permit. There was no weekly average limit for October through April in the previous permit; however, s. NR 106.07(3), Wis. Adm. Code, specifies that whenever a daily maximum limitation is determined necessary to protect water quality weekly and monthly average limitations shall also be included in the permit and set equal to the daily maximum limit unless a more restrictive limit is already determined to be necessary to protect water quality. Since daily maximum ammonia limitations for this permittee will vary with effluent pH additional limits should be set equal to the highest recommended limit in the Variable Daily Maximum Ammonia Limit Table. However, the calculated weekly average limit of 40 mg/L for October through April is more restrictive than the highest daily maximum limit from the variable limit table (54 mg/L). The calculated weekly average limitation of 40 mg/L for this time frame has been included in the permit.

Phosphorus – Phosphorus requirements are based on the Phosphorus Rules that became effective December 1, 2010 as detailed in NR 102 Water Quality Standards and NR 217 Effluent Standards and Limitations for Phosphorus. Chapter NR 217, Wis. Adm. Code, addresses point source dischargers of phosphorus to surface waters. The code categorically limits municipal dischargers of more than 150 pounds of phosphorus per month to 1.0 mg/L unless an alternative limit is approved. Chapter NR 217 also specifies WQBELs (water quality based effluent limits) for discharges of phosphorus to surface waters of the state from publicly and privately owned wastewater treatment facilities. WQBELs for phosphorus are needed whenever the discharge contains phosphorus at concentrations or loadings that will cause or contribute to an exceedance of the water quality standards. Maple Grove discharged an average of 8.3 pounds of phosphorus a month in 2018 and is not subject to a categorical phosphorus limit.

The Maple Grove Wastewater Treatment Facility discharges to a wetland that is tributary to Pleasant Valley Creek located in La Crosse County. The phosphorus criteria in s. NR 102.06 do not apply to wetlands (s. NR 102.06 (6) (d)). A site visit on November 29, 2011 by Department staff resulted in the determination that there does not appear to be a reasonable potential for the discharge to contribute to an exceedance of phosphorus criteria in downstream waters. This was based on the low volume of wastewater discharged, the size of the wetland complex, and observations by field staff. Therefore, no water-quality based phosphorus limits are warranted for inclusion in the permit.

Chloride – Acute and chronic chloride toxicity criteria for the protection of aquatic life are included in Tables 1 and 5 of ch. NR 105, Wis. Adm. Code. Subchapter VII of ch. NR 106 establishes the procedure for calculating water quality based effluent limitations (WQBELs) for chloride. An analysis of the permittee's effluent data from the period June 2014 through December 2018 shows that the 1-day Upper 99th percentile (P99) of representative chloride data is 1,161 mg/L, which exceeds the calculate acute (daily maximum) chloride WQBEL of 757 mg/L and therefor a daily maximum limit is warranted. The 4-day P99 from that time period is 827 mg/L, which exceeds the calculated chronic (weekly average) limitation of 395 mg/L and therefore a weekly average limitation is warranted. (Note: The May 2, 2019 WQBEL memo did not recommend a daily maximum chloride limit; however, as the analysis above shows a daily maximum chloride limit is required in the permit.).

Section NR 106.83 of subchapter VII, Wis. Adm. Code, provides for some permittees to obtain temporary relief from chloride WQBELs through the use of a “chloride variance”. Maple Grove has submitted an application for such a variance along with a Chloride Source Reduction Measures plan that includes actions the permittee will take during the permit term to reduce sources of chloride to the treatment plant. An interim chloride limit, or limits, shall also be included in the permit that is intended to prevent an increase in the discharge of chloride along with a “Target Value” the permittee will strive to meet by the end of the permit term to gage the effectiveness of the Source Reduction Measures, and progress toward meeting the WQBELs. The permit will also include a Chloride Target Value schedule that specifies conditions of the variance, including the submittal of Annual Chloride Progress Reports and a Final Chloride Report.

Normally a weekly average interim chloride limit would be set equal to the 4-day P99 concentration or 105% of the highest weekly average concentration of the representative data [s. NR 106.82(9)]. However, both of these concentrations exceed the current interim limit of 576 mg/L and the Department does not find it appropriate to increase the interim concentration limit in the reissued permit since it would be counterproductive to meeting the final WQBEL. Therefore, the current weekly average interim chloride limit of 576 mg/L is recommended for permit reissuance. The target value of 518 mg/L represent a 10% reduction from the interim limit.

Since Maple Grove is also unable to meet the acute (daily maximum) chloride limit of 757 mg/L a variance to the daily maximum acute toxicity criterion is also being requested and a daily maximum interim limit is required. Pursuant to s. NR 106.82(4) a daily maximum chloride interim limit may be either the 1-day P99 concentration (1,161 mg/L) or 105% of the 1-day maximum chloride concentration (105% x 967 mg/L) of 1,015 mg/L. A daily maximum chloride interim limit of 1,015 mg/L is recommended.

The Department has tentatively decided to grant this chloride variance; however, the US EPA must approve this variance to Wisconsin Water Quality Standards (WQS) prior to it being included in the permit.

Mercury – Requirements for mercury are included in s. NR 106.145 Wis. Adm. Code. In accordance with s. NR 106.145(3)(a)3, a minor municipal discharger such as Maple Grove shall monitor, and report results of influent and effluent mercury monitoring once every three months if there are two or more exceedances in the last five years of the high-quality sludge mercury concentration of 17 mg/kg specified in s. NR 204.07(5). A review of the past five years of sludge characteristics data reveals that all the sample results are well below the 17 mg/kg level. Therefore, no mercury monitoring is recommended.

Thermal – Requirements for Temperature are included in NR 102 Subchapter II Water Quality Standards for Temperature and NR 106 Subchapter V Effluent Limitations for Temperature. Based on available discharge temperature data from 2017 the maximum daily effluent temperature reported was 66 ° F and therefore, no reasonable potential for exceeding the daily maximum limit of 86° F exists, and no limits or monitoring are recommended.

Total Nitrogen Monitoring (NO₂+NO₃, TKN and Total N) – The Department has included effluent monitoring for Total Nitrogen in the permit through the authority under §§ 283.55(1)(e), Wis. Stats., which allows the department to require the permittee to submit information necessary to identify the type and quantity of any pollutants discharged from the point source, and through s. NR 200.065(1)(h), Wis. Adm. Code, which allows for this monitoring to be collected during the permit term. More information on the justification to include total nitrogen monitoring in wastewater permits can be found in the “Guidance for Total Nitrogen Monitoring in Wastewater Permits” dated October 1, 2019. Annual tests are scheduled in the following rotating quarters: 4th quarter (Oct 1 – Dec 31) 2021; 3rd quarter (July 1 – Sep 30) 2022; 1st quarter (Jan 1 – March 31) 2023; 4th quarter (Oct 1 – Dec 31) 2024; and 2nd quarter (April 1 – June 30) 2025.

Whole Effluent Toxicity – Whole effluent toxicity (WET) testing requirements and limits (if applicable) are determined in accordance with ss. NR 106.08 and NR 106.09 Wis. Adm. Code, as revised August 2016. (See the current version of the Whole Effluent Toxicity Program Guidance Document and checklist and WET information, guidance and test methods at <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/wastewater/wet.html>). Based on this guidance, no Acute or Chronic WET tests are recommended for the reissued permit.

3 Land Application - Proposed Monitoring and Limitations

Municipal Sludge Description						
Sample Point	Sludge Class (A or B)	Sludge Type (Liquid or Cake)	Pathogen Reduction Method	Vector Attraction Method	Reuse Option	Amount Reused/Disposed (Dry Tons/Year)
002	B	Liquid	Hauled to another permitted facility.	Hauled to another permitted facility	Land application	3.3 dry US Tons/Year
Does sludge management demonstrate compliance? Yes.						
Is additional sludge storage required? None provided. Sludge is hauled directly from the anaerobic digester to another permitted facility.						
Is Radium-226 present in the water supply at a level greater than 2 pCi/liter? Unknown, no public drinking water system. Private wells not monitored for Radium-226.						
If yes, special monitoring and recycling conditions will be included in the permit to track any potential problems in landapplying sludge from this facility						
Is a priority pollutant scan required? N/A – Facility design flow less than 5 MGD.						
Priority pollutant scans are required once every 10 years at facilities with design flows between 5 MGD and 40 MGD, and once every 5 years if design flow is greater than 40 MGD.						

Sample Point Number: 002- Sludge

Monitoring Requirements and Limitations					
Parameter	Limit Type	Limit and Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
Solids, Total		Percent	Annual	Composite	
Arsenic Dry Wt	Ceiling	75 mg/kg	Annual	Composite	
Arsenic Dry Wt	High Quality	41 mg/kg	Annual	Composite	
Cadmium Dry Wt	Ceiling	85 mg/kg	Annual	Composite	
Cadmium Dry Wt	High Quality	39 mg/kg	Annual	Composite	
Copper Dry Wt	Ceiling	4,300 mg/kg	Annual	Composite	
Copper Dry Wt	High Quality	1,500 mg/kg	Annual	Composite	
Lead Dry Wt	Ceiling	840 mg/kg	Annual	Composite	
Lead Dry Wt	High Quality	300 mg/kg	Annual	Composite	
Mercury Dry Wt	Ceiling	57 mg/kg	Annual	Composite	

Monitoring Requirements and Limitations					
Parameter	Limit Type	Limit and Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
Mercury Dry Wt	High Quality	17 mg/kg	Annual	Composite	
Molybdenum Dry Wt	Ceiling	75 mg/kg	Annual	Composite	
Nickel Dry Wt	Ceiling	420 mg/kg	Annual	Composite	
Nickel Dry Wt	High Quality	420 mg/kg	Annual	Composite	
Selenium Dry Wt	Ceiling	100 mg/kg	Annual	Composite	
Selenium Dry Wt	High Quality	100 mg/kg	Annual	Composite	
Zinc Dry Wt	Ceiling	7,500 mg/kg	Annual	Composite	
Zinc Dry Wt	High Quality	2,800 mg/kg	Annual	Composite	

Changes from Previous Permit:

None.

Explanation of Limits and Monitoring Requirements

Requirements for land application of municipal sludge are determined in accordance with ch. NR 204 Wis. Adm. Code. Ceiling and high quality limits for metals in sludge are specified in s. NR 204.07(5). Requirements for pathogens are specified in s. NR 204.07(6) and in s. NR 204.07 (7) for vector attraction requirements.

WATER EXTRACTABLE PHOSPHORUS

Water extractable phosphorus (WEP) is the coefficient for determining plant available phosphorus from measured total phosphorus. In Wisconsin, the Penn State Method is utilized and is expressed in percent. While a total P may be significant, the WEP may show that only a small percentage of the P is available to plants because of factors such as treatment processes and chemical addition that “tie-up” phosphorus limiting the amount of phosphorus that is plant available. As part of the Wisconsin’s nutrient management plan (NMP) requirements, the accounting of all fertilizers must be included over the NMP cycle. The fertilizer value of the waste needs to be communicated to the farmer and accounted for in the NMP.

4 Compliance Schedules

4.1 Chloride Target Value

As a condition of the variance to the water quality based effluent limitation(s) for chloride granted in accordance with s. NR 106.83(2), Wis. Adm. Code, the permittee shall perform the following actions.

Required Action	Due Date
<p>Annual Chloride Progress Report: Submit an annual chloride progress report. The annual chloride progress report shall:</p> <p>Indicate which chloride source reduction measures or activities in the approved Source Reduction Plan have been implemented;</p> <p>Include an analysis of trends in weekly, monthly and annual average chloride concentrations and total mass discharge of chloride based on chloride sampling and flow data; and</p> <p>Include an analysis of how influent and effluent chloride varies with time and with significant</p>	03/31/2022

loadings of chloride such as loads from industries or road salt intrusion into the collection system. Note that the interim limitation of 576 mg/L remains enforceable until new enforceable limits are established in the next permit issuance. The first annual chloride progress report is to be submitted by the Date Due.	
Annual Chloride Progress Report #2: Submit the chloride progress report as defined above.	03/31/2023
Annual Chloride Progress Report #3: Submit the chloride progress report as defined above.	03/31/2024
Annual Chloride Progress Report #4: Submit the chloride progress report as defined above.	03/31/2025
<p>Final Chloride Report: Submit the final chloride report documenting the success in meeting the chloride target value of 518 mg/L, as well as the anticipated future reduction in chloride sources and chloride effluent concentrations. The report shall summarize chloride source reduction measures that have been implemented during the current permit term and state which, if any, source reduction measures from the approved Source Reduction Plan were not pursued and why. The report shall include an analysis of trends in weekly, monthly and annual average chloride concentrations and total mass discharge of chloride based on chloride sampling and flow data covering the current permit term. The report shall also include an analysis of how influent and effluent chloride varies with time and with significant loadings of chloride such as loads from industries or road salt intrusion into the collection system.</p> <p>Additionally the report shall include proposed target values and source reduction measures for negotiations with the department if the permittee intends to seek a renewed chloride variance per s. NR 106.83, Wis. Adm. Code, for the reissued permit.</p> <p>Note that the target value is the benchmark for evaluating the effectiveness of the chloride source reduction measures, but is not an enforceable limitation under the terms of this permit.</p>	09/30/2025
Annual Chloride Reports After Permit Expiration: In the event that this permit is not reissued on time, the permittee shall continue to submit annual chloride reports each year covering source reduction measures implemented and chloride concentration and mass discharge trends.	

Explanation of Chloride Target Value Schedule

The Chloride Target Value schedule requires four (4) annual chloride progress reports that include information on chloride source reduction measures (SRM) implemented and monitoring data trends during the previous year. A final chloride report is required that summarizes SRM activities implemented and chloride monitoring data and trends throughout the permit term.

Special Reporting Requirements

Four annual chloride progress reports and a final chloride report are required as a condition of a variance from the water quality standards for chloride.

Other Comments:

None.

Attachments:

Water Quality Based Effluent Limits – May 2, 2019

Maple Grove Chloride Variance Data Sheet – December 2, 2020

Public Notice

Proposed Expiration Date:

March 31, 2026

Justification of Any Waivers from Permit Application Requirements

None granted.

Prepared By:

Phillip Spranger, Wastewater Specialist

Date: December 2, 2020

e-cc: Julia Stephenson